

the proper professional credentials simply because they are preferred by health care managers in these organizations. Insurance companies should not withhold the care that family physicians and specialists alike deem necessary. If a health care professional, a doctor believes a certain treatment is necessary, as a matter of right that doctor's judgment should prevail. Obviously, if a doctor believes that an HMO is making the wrong judgment for the health of an individual, there should be a fair and speedy appeals process to someone who can make the best judgment for the patient.

Mr. President, this case is so obvious, it is so compelling, it comes as close to a consensus judgment as can ever be reached in a country of this size and complexity. It is at issue in every State, in millions of American families, borne out by the practical experience of people that Senators meet every day. It is true today. It was true yesterday. It was true last month. It was true last year.

I join with the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY, in urging that this Congress this year deal with health maintenance organization reform. There is legislation before this Senate that is prepared. It is ready. It is comprehensive. It deals with the issue. Senator DASCHLE's legislation, S. 1890, would deal with the very issues that Kristin Bolinger had to face in her own life. Senator DASCHLE's Patients' Bill of Rights, consistent with the call of President Clinton in his State of the Union Address, would ensure that patients like Kristin would have (1) access to providers who are qualified to treat their conditions, including referrals to specialists when necessary; (2) that any Member of a health maintenance organization, wherever they are in America, wherever they travel, whatever community they are in, have access to emergency care in a hospital that is proximate to them when they are in trouble or in need; (3) have access to a fair and immediate appeals process.

More than anything else, this would convince the American people that their interests and the needs of their families are being put before the profits of these organizations. It is obviously too late to deal with Kristin Bolinger's pain or the terrible financial plight of her family. Kristin's experience and those of millions of other Americans can be instructive to this Senate and remind us of our obligations to deal with the problems of health care in America. We can still acknowledge the enormous efficiencies of managed care and its benefits of ending the rising costs, helping with corporate efficiency and the predictability of health care costs. But simply because these organizations are working to add efficiency, does not attest to the fact that all families are being treated fairly as demonstrated by Kristin Bolinger's experience. Senator DASCHLE's legislation, his Patients'

Bill of Rights, deals with that balance. I urge the majority leader, Senator LOTT, to bring the Patients' Bill of Rights for managed health care reform before the Senate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

#### METHAMPHETAMINE CHALLENGE

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss a serious challenge to law enforcement, to communities, to our youth, and to the future of our country.

Methamphetamine, as most of us in this body know, is a growing danger in many of our communities. We have the dubious distinction in Missouri of having achieved the highest ranking in the number of clandestine methamphetamine labs busted in the last year. Seven hundred labs were busted where they were cooking up this deadly brew to endanger their neighbors, to threaten the lives and the future of our young people and our adults. Methamphetamine, or crank, is a hot new drug, and it is supposed to have a wonderful temporary feeling. The problem is it destroys the body and the minds of the users. It also, when it is prepared, leaves a deadly residue and threatens explosion and fires that have injured many innocent people.

Methamphetamine dealers are the very worst kind of social predators, far worse than even an average drug dealer, and that is saying something. They have the same disregard for young lives they seek to spoil, but they also possess a callous indifference to the entire public. Meth cooks prepare their drugs in homes, in rented apartments and hotel rooms, but the meth cooking process is a very dangerous one because it produces dangerous byproducts including carcinogens and toxins and combustible gases. While it is being cooked, it is highly explosive.

I have talked with law enforcement officers who go in who have to use low-powered flashlights because a really hot flashlight could set off a spontaneous combustion in a meth lab. I have seen the pictures of young children who have been on cooking sites with their parents or care givers when the mess caught fire and burned them horribly. The aftermath of the process is a mini toxic waste site. The waste sites litter my State of Missouri.

Despite the danger, law enforcement officers in my home State continue their heroic effort every day to bring more of these labs down. They are currently outgunned because the methamphetamine production and sales have been spreading. The problem is severe, and many of the lab sites are so dangerous that local law enforcement agencies cannot handle the responsibility alone.

We have been very gratified that many of the local police agencies and law enforcement agencies in my State have been provided invaluable assist-

ance by the Drug Enforcement Agency, the DEA. As I said, last year, 700 labs were taken down. This year, it looks like they may even exceed that number.

The lab sites must be cleaned up promptly, and that is where the problem comes in. The responsibility initially falls on local law enforcement officials, and the drug dealers are not very concerned about what mess they leave with the community. Cleaning up the waste on these sites can cost anywhere from \$4,000 to \$40,000. Our law enforcement agencies are not funded to do this. Our law enforcement agencies, when I talked with the DEA and the local police and the local sheriffs around Missouri, find out they have to waste valuable manpower just babysitting the sites, keeping people away from these sites so they do not stumble in and get caught in one of these dangerous meth sites.

For that reason, I believe we should embark on a State-Federal partnership to ensure that these labs are fully cleaned up and the nuisance is removed immediately from local communities. In the HUD-VA appropriations bill, we have included a pilot project for \$2 million to go to our Department of Natural Resources for the State of Missouri, to institute a cleanup partnership between the State and local law enforcement.

With these valuable resources, the State environmental expert will team up with local law enforcement agencies on the sites promptly and rid the town of toxic waste. The State will have funds to outfit a cleanup detail, expand that detail, and equip itself to respond to all corners of the State. The State will also have the resources to share with local governments, who must move in and respond to emergency cleanups, a process that could otherwise bankrupt many small communities.

On a broader basis, we recognize this problem is a nationwide problem. In the Superfund measure that has been reported out of the Environment and Public Works Committee, that I hope this body will be able to take up, we provided that brownfields money can be used for toxic waste cleanups of methamphetamine sites because, in fact, they are toxic waste sites and, in essence, may be more dangerous than many of the sites already classified as toxic waste sites.

What happens when one of these sites becomes a site for cooking meth is deadly. The meth labs can blow up—blow the front off the building. If they are in a motel, people innocently taking a room in the adjacent room may find themselves victims of a blast. But whoever comes on a site, a methamphetamine site, after cooking has occurred there, is in a very dangerous position.

We need to crack down to the fullest extent of the law on these predators, but until we win that war we must protect our community. This effort will go

a long way toward helping our law enforcement fulfill that responsibility.

I yield the floor.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for 10 minutes in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. GORTON. Last week, Mr. President, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright traveled to Geneva to meet with the other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. The purpose of her meeting was to convince the world's declared nuclear powers to join the United States in condemning India and Pakistan for their recent nuclear tests and somehow to prevent an arms race from escalating in South Asia. To no one's surprise but her own and President Clinton's, no agreement was reached.

The foreign policy of the United States in the Clinton Administration has now come down to this. In dealing with the People's Republic of China, a country with a developing internal free market, but repressive of any political dissent, with systematic restrictions against competitive American products, and a blind eye toward billions of dollars of intellectual property piracy, we not only don't defend the victims of these practices, we generously supply the PRC with missile technology that allows it to increase in its already immense threat to its neighbors.

The Clinton Administration gives "Most Favored Nation" treatment for China a whole new meaning. What it means now is, what China wants, China gets—even an American president to be greeted on Tiananmen Square, insulting the memory of its martyrs.

And then we are surprised when India tests nuclear weapons, joining a club we founded fifty years ago. We react by sanctioning—unilaterally—the world's most populous democracy. And we follow up by imposing the same sanctions on Pakistan, a long time ally, for a natural and justified reaction to India's tests.

As Charles Krauthammer so eloquently put it in his column in Friday's Washington Post, the President:

... is guilty of more than mere fatuousness, however, in dealing with the India-Pakistan nuclear arms race. He is guilty of fueling it. While for years his administration has claimed deep concern about proliferation, [he] has shamelessly courted the world's worst proliferator of weapons of mass destruction: China.

Not only is the administration in large part to blame for the current crisis, but is now taking steps to ensure that our economy will suffer together with our national security. The President has decided to impose harsh economic sanctions on both India and Pakistan.

It has already been made alarmingly clear that unilateral sanctions do not work. For the law the President stands

behind in his decision to impose sanctions was designed not to punish other nations for flexing their nuclear muscle, but to deter them from entering the nuclear club. As David E. Sanger wrote in *The New York Times* on May 24, "passionate national causes—particularly the urge for self-sufficiency—almost always trump economic rationality." Mr. Sanger goes on to say, wisely, that "unilateral sanctions almost never work—precisely because they are unilateral. In a global economy, there are too many producers of almost everything."

The President has told the American people that he has no choice but to impose the sanctions, claiming that they are required under the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994. What he doesn't say is that Sections 102 (b)(4) and (5) of that law provide the President authority to waive the sanctions in whole or in part if he uses the 30 day delay allowed him before imposing the sanctions. The President did not use the 30 day delay. The reason for his rush to impose sanctions is clear. The President has no other solution.

But unilateral sanctions do little to produce results. Instead, they harm U.S. workers, farmers, and families. My home state of Washington has a lot at stake in this international dispute. In 1996, Washington exports to India totaled \$429.39 million and India was the state's fourteenth largest export market. Boeing airplane sales to India totaled \$372.8 million in 1996 and accounted for a large majority of overall Washington state exports to that country. Most of the planes India purchases from Boeing are financed by the Export-Import Bank. If the President cuts off Ex-Im Bank loans to India, Boeing, and Washington state's economy will feel a major strain.

Washington is the largest producer of soft white wheat, Pakistan's grain of choice. Pakistan is the largest market for Washington state wheat exports.

During Fiscal Year 1997, Pakistan purchased 2 million metric tons of soft white wheat from the Pacific Northwest—32 percent of total soft white wheat exports from the region. So far in FY 1998, Pakistan has purchased 2.14 million metric tons of soft white wheat—37 percent of total wheat exports from the region, with purchases from Washington totaling \$140 million.

While American farmers and manufacturers stand today at risk of losing these important markets, their counterparts in Canada, Europe, and Australia are celebrating the shortsightedness of the U.S. Administration. For the U.S. sanctions are better for their businesses than the most ingenious of marketing campaigns. They are happy to step in and fill the place of American exporters in India and Pakistan.

Mr. President, if the U.S. is the only country imposing sanctions on India and Pakistan for actions strongly supported by a large majority of their people, then the Indian and Pakistani governments and the Indian and Pakistani

people will turn to nations that are not criticizing their actions for their imports. Airbus and Canadian or Australian grain farmers will benefit from U.S. actions, while Boeing and U.S. farmers will be left out in the cold.

The President must take action now to resolve the situation in South Asia and end the sanctions. If he does not, the American people will suffer the consequences of his mistakes for a long time.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of Oregon). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BREAUX. I ask unanimous consent to be recognized for 10 minutes in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### TOBACCO LEGISLATION

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, we are in the middle of the debate on the so-called tobacco legislation which has been ongoing for a number of days. I think that it is appropriate to pause for a moment and to consider where we are and where we have been and to try to come up with an idea of where this debate is likely to go. Because I think that with all the debate and discussion we have had, there is some confusion as to exactly what has been happening.

I think it is very important to recognize that in order to know where you are going, it is also important to actually know from where you started. I think if you look at where we started, Congress became involved in this tobacco legislation really as a result of attorneys general litigation on behalf of all the various States trying to recover money for the States' Medicaid programs, which had suffered a loss because of payments for people who had suffered disease and injury because of smoking-related activities.

When it comes to this issue, I want to make one point very, very clear. I do not think any of us need to be lectured to about the problem that is facing us. All of us have examples and instances in our own lives that make the problems associated with cigarette smoking and the tobacco industry very, very clear. In my own family, my mother died of lung cancer—lung cancer that was clearly and directly related to years of tobacco use. In addition, my father-in-law died of lung cancer and tumors related clearly to smoking and exposure, probably at the same time, to asbestos.

Probably each Member of this body and also the other body has similar stories they can relate that personally affect them in their approach to this